

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
March 14, 1918—Last twenty-four hours: Rainfall 0.75. Temp. Min. 69; Max. 78. Weather: Cloudy.

Hawaiian Gazette

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LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS

Cents	Dollars
96° Centrifugal N. Y. per lb. per ton	6.008 \$190.10
Price, Hawaiian basis	6.008 \$190.10
Last previous quotation	6.008 \$190.10

STATIONING OF NEUTRALS NEW PLAN OF WAR CONDUCT GERMANY HAS IN VIEW FOR DOMINATION

No Matter What Flag May Fly Nor To What Port Cargo Is Destined Policy Will Be Destruction

United States and Britain Plan To Secure Dutch and Neutral Shipping Which Is Now Lying Idle

WASHINGTON, March 15.—(Associated Press)—In order that the neutrals of Northern Europe may be reduced by starvation to a point where they will become politically and economically dependent upon Germany, that nation has now entered upon a new and a wider campaign of ruthless warfare upon shipping. The plan is to destroy all shipping, neutral or Allied, irrespective of its cargo or destination and in spite of the pledges given in some instances to the neutral governments.

Such is the charge officially made in a statement issued yesterday by the war trade board, the charge being backed by a recital of a number of recent incidents.

NO FLAG RESPECTED
In accordance with a deliberate plan, directed against Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland, Germany is attempting to prevent supplies of any kind reaching those countries, even from other neutral countries, and is sinking ships of all flags wherever found. The intention is, says the war trade board, to impress these neutrals with the fact that they must look to Germany alone for assistance, because the Entente or the United States, because of the German submarine blockade, cannot help them.

INCIDENTS ARE CITED
Incidents are related of the destruction of provision ships bound for the Netherlands and of ships carrying supplies for Belgian relief. One case told in detail dealt with the recent destruction by a German submarine of a Spanish ship, the Sardinero, loaded with grain for Switzerland. This ship was sunk outside the so-called war zone, even after the German submarine captain had boarded the Sardinero and examined the ship's papers. The destruction of the ship and cargo was a wanton act of hostility toward both Switzerland and Spain.

The Allies have guaranteed to furnish Switzerland with 240,000 tons of cereals, assuming that the safe conduct pledged to such shipments by Germany would be respected, the German proclamation regarding this being explicit. It is evident now that Germany will make every effort to prevent the carrying out of their pledge by the Allies, regardless of the fact that the promised grain is to be shipped in neutral bottoms and regardless of the pressing necessities of the Swiss.

DUTCH SHIPS WANTED
If necessary the United States and the Allies may commandeer a million tons of Dutch and other neutral merchant shipping. It is hoped that the offer of grain in exchange for the use of the vessels will satisfy and the Dutch and other neutrals will enter on the agreement under which such vessels will traverse the danger zone. Other wise the taking over of the vessels lying idle in port, fully compensating the owners for them may be undertaken. It is reported that the United States and Great Britain have notified the Netherlands government that unless its proposals are accepted by next Monday this country will take over shipping which is available.

In all of the Atlantic ports there are numbers of neutral vessels, especially Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish merchantmen that have long been lying idle. They seek charters for voyages to South American countries and to ports which do not carry them on a voyage through the danger zone. The Embargo Law has also held vessels in port. These merchantmen it is the purpose of the United States to secure and utilize for needed transportation purposes.

London despatches said that such vessels of the neutrals as might be taken over by Great Britain will be insured, armed with rapid fire and larger guns and supplied with gun crews and any of those sunk would be replaced by the Allies after the war or the owners compensated for the loss as they would be compensated for the service of their vessels while in use.

It was announced today that the meat exports from the United States to the European Allies will be increased by fifty percent under a plan arranged by the Hoover food administration and representatives of the Allied countries.

The arrangement is that the Allies will furnish ships to carry the surplus meat of the United States.

SMALLER MARINE LOSSES
Merchant marine losses of vessels of the larger type were at a minimum for both France and Italy last week. Neither of these nations lost any steamers of more than 1500 tons burden. Paris reported the loss of four vessels of a smaller type and Rome reported the Italian losses were two of under 1500 tons registry.

IMPORTANT LETTERS BURNED BY SAUERBECK

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—(Associated Press)—Lieutenant Sauerbeck, former navigating officer of the German gunboat Oiler, interned at Honolulu, was again on the witness stand in the Hindu conspiracy case today. Sauerbeck, who broke his parole while interned but was later apprehended, testified today that he surrendered voluntarily. He said he had no knowledge that a presidential warrant was out for his internment. He admitted that he conducted an investigation, at

the request of the German embassy in Washington, into the movements of the Japanese cruiser Asama, which went ashore at Turtle Bay, Lower California, shortly after the outbreak of the war. He said today that he had burned the correspondence he had with Capt. Roy Ed of the embassy.

SENATE COMMITTEE TO OVERRIDE PERSHING

WASHINGTON, March 14.—(Associated Press)—The senate military committee today disapproved unanimously legislation to repeal the law giving extra pay to the American aviators. Both Gen. Pershing and Secretary of War Baker have recommended that this extra pay be stricken out of the omnibus bill.

ARMENIANS OFFER SOME RESISTANCE

In Country Evacuated By Russia They Set Fire To City When Ottomans Approach

LONDON, March 15.—(Associated Press)—An official Turkish despatch announced that Armenians in the sections formerly occupied by the Russians are resisting the advance of the Turks, moving in to reoccupy the districts from which the Bolsheviks have withdrawn their troops. The Armenians in Ezeran, says the Turkish communique, set fire to the city at the approach of the Turks in an attempt to destroy it. The Turks managed to enter the city in time to extinguish the flames.

ARMENIAN MILLIONS FACING STARVATION

NEW YORK, March 15.—Information that 2,000,000 persons in Turkey, Armenia, Persia, and Syria now face death by starvation has been received here by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions. In addition a cablegram from United States Minister John L. Caldwell at Teheran, transmitted today to the board by the state department, says:

"Beggars multiply and hundreds swarm the streets piteously crying for food and at times in their desperation assaulting those beseeched. Similar conditions are reported from all provinces and cities of Persia."

According to Charles E. Viokey, secretary of the Armenian relief committee here, conditions are expected to grow worse before the harvest, which is not due for four or five months. The capture of Jerusalem by the British, Mr. Viokey said, enabled the American committee to feed 50,000 refugees in the holy city and the advance of the allied forces has improved conditions in southern Palestine.

"There are 350,000 Armenian refugees in the Russian Caucasus," said Mr. Viokey, "most of them centered about Brivan near Mount Ararat. The famine is so distressing that even the once warlike Kurds have been driven by starvation to seek succor of the people they have been accustomed to pillage and rob. Thousands of persons congregate daily outside all the relief stations begging food."

ALL FRENCH FRONT HEAVILY SHELLED

Three German Raids Repulsed While Bombardment Goes On—Aircraft Are Active

NEW YORK, March 15.—(Associated Press)—Heavy bombardments all along the French front was reported in the official communique issued at Paris last night. In some instances these bombardments took the character of a barrage to veil the movements and protect raiders. Three Teuton raids were launched against as many different salients but all of them were repulsed.

Aircraft activities are also told in the despatches of yesterday. In the raid on the British coast Wednesday night the German aircraft dropped four bombs over Hartlepool. Five persons were killed and nine injured in the resulting explosions and six dwelling houses were demolished while thirty more were more or less injured.

British Down Planes
Engagement between British sea planes and German aircraft over the North Sea was reported from London. Two seaplanes met and attacked five German aircraft destroying one and forcing another to drop.

Destruction of three Allied aircraft flying toward Freiburg was reported in Berlin official despatches. This communique also claimed seventeen Allied planes and three balloons had been shot down along the Franco-Belgian front.

American Front
On the American front four groups of gas projectors were destroyed by artillery fire making more than 200 recently demolished.

The war department announced the casualties as follows: Four killed in action and two wounded in action, one death by accident, nine by disease, 14 severely wounded, 40 slightly wounded. Among those wounded are Capt. Hugh Harber and Lieutenants Horace L. Smith and Bernard Van Hof.

The Americans who successfully repulsed a big German raid on March 5 have been formally commended by the French military authorities.

General Gerard, commander of the French eighth army, personally congratulated the commander of the troops.

General Pershing cabled to the war department today that these troops were the 42nd Division, or the "Rainbow Division," made up largely of stalwart westerners.

Germans in Finland
Confirmation of the despatches of several days ago telling of the landing of German troops in Finland at the Port of Abo was had in Petrograd despatches. These said strong forces had landed, the earlier reports having said 2000, and that they were marching inland.

ACTION WILL AWAIT RUSSIAN SOVIETS

Whether Or Not Expedition Will Go To Siberia Depends On Ratification Of Treaty

PETROGRAD, March 15.—(Associated Press)—The All-Russian congress at Moscow today ratified the peace treaty with the Central Powers by a vote of 483 to 30.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—(Associated Press)—If Russia in the Moscow congress at Moscow today ratified the peace treaty with the Central Powers by a vote of 483 to 30, it shall be with the consent or at the request of Russia. If, on the other hand, the treaty be ratified landing of forces in Siberia is probable.

Japanese avowal of its intentions relative to a Siberian expedition and announcement of the courses which the United States and the Allies will pursue in that regard is expected to follow immediately or soon after the All-Russian congress which will open its sessions in Moscow today.

Hope is still retained in diplomatic circles that Russia may yet reject the program for peace which was forced upon the Bolshevik delegates to the peace conference by Germany.

LONDON, Eng., March 14.—Foreign Secretary Balfour today made an address in the house of commons expressing perfect confidence that Japan will show absolute loyalty in whatever decision is reached as to the sending of an expedition to Siberia.

JAPANESE DIET TO DEBATE ON EXPENSE

TOKIO, March 14.—(Special to Hawaiian Shippu)—The session of the imperial diet is to be extended for a few days in order that it may discuss the matter of defraying the expenses of the proposed expedition to Siberia.

The "genro," or elder statesmen, will hold a conference next Thursday when they will give their consideration to the subject of the expedition.

ARREST OF PRINCE LYOFF IS REPORTED

PETROGRAD, March 15.—(Associated Press)—The Russian telegraph service has announced the arrest in Siberia, on the northern front there, of Prince Lyoff, former premier, who formed the first revolutionary cabinet after the overthrow of the Czar. It is stated that Prince Lyoff has been in Peking, negotiating with the Japanese government for military assistance against the Bolsheviks.

Despatches from the Polotsk district state that the peasants there are opposing the advance of the Germans and are carrying on a guerrilla warfare in which the Germans are suffering many losses. The Germans are retaliating by destroying all buildings and executing all peasants caught with arms.

MANAGER DEFENDS HOG ISLAND YARDS

Kennedy Says No Unnecessary Salaries Are Paid and This Senator Nelson Denies

WASHINGTON, March 15.—(Associated Press)—General defense of the conduct of the Hog Island ship yards was made before the senate committee on naval affairs yesterday by Dudley Kennedy, the general manager of the plant.

Kennedy denied that there was extravagance and said that there were no salaries paid larger than was necessary or that should be paid.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota contradicted him on this point and asserted there were two high salaried officials now employed at Hog Island who were formerly in the junk business in Minneapolis where they received low salaries.

It was told during the course of the investigation that last month a plant of dynamite sufficient to blow up and destroy the whole shipyard had been discovered.

RAILROAD CONTROL BILL FINALLY PASSES

WASHINGTON, March 15.—(Associated Press)—The house of representatives today adopted the report of the conference committee on the Railroad Control Bill which was accepted by the senate yesterday. The measure will now go to the President for approval.

The essential differences between the measure as it has passed and as it was introduced lie in the after war control period which is fixed at twenty-one months and the right of review to the Interstate Commerce Commission of the rates made by the President.

McADOO URGES NATIONAL SAVING TO FINANCE WAR

Economy Necessary To Enable Government To Command Labor and Material

'WASTE NOW IS CRIMINAL'

Increase Industrial Output For War and Restrict Personal Consumption

By HON. W. G. McADOO, Secretary of the Treasury.

Economy in the consumption of all the things needed by the Nation for the winning of the war—the releasing of labor and materials from the pursuits of peace to the business of war—these fundamental necessities of our war program must be understood by all our people if we are to put our whole strength behind our men in France.

We must work and save as never before in our history. We must increase our output and reduce our domestic consumption of all necessary products, in order that there may be a great, increasing volume of war materials going forward to our armies and the Allies who are fighting side by side with us. As the people reduce their personal consumption, they will be enabled to finance the war by lending their savings to the government while at the same time they help themselves by increasing their personal resources and income.

"Business As Usual" Wrong
The economic readjustments necessitated by the transformation of an unarmed and peaceful nation into a formidable armed combatant have caused unavoidable losses and hardships. Such things can no more be avoided in time of war than sacrifices of blood in the name of the Nation can be avoided, and made safe for the future and a just peace is to be secured for the world.

We must face these trials with philosophy, resolution, and calmness. We must see in them not alone the inspiring call to the supreme effort. When these readjustments have been completed, it will be found that all the brains and energy of the Nation which have been released from occupations nonessential to the war, will be required in enterprises and activities which are essential to the war, and that the welfare and prosperity of the country as a whole will not be impaired.

"Business as Usual" can not, of course, be adopted as the guiding principle in time of war. It is a wholly wrong theory and should find no advocacy or acceptance by the sensible and patriotic people of America. Business must be readjusted to the war-making function of the Nation.

What is of superlative importance in the readjustment that must take place is that our people shall be impressed with the necessity of economizing in the consumption of articles of clothing, food and fuel, and of every other thing which constitutes a drain upon the available supplies, materials, and resources of the country. Everything wasted now is nothing short of criminal. So far as I have been able to observe, the American people are not sufficiently aroused to the necessity of economy and of saving in this really serious time, not only in the life of America but of the nations of the world.

People Must Economize
Up to the present there has been a relatively small denial of pleasures, comforts, and conveniences on the part of the average citizen. He is drawing upon the general store of supplies in every possible direction, save their money and lend it to the government. By saving money they give up some of their needless pleasures; they reduce their demand upon the general supply of food, clothing, and other materials in the country, releasing thereby that much for the use of our own armies and the armies and civilian populations of the nations which are fighting the common danger with us.

They are at the same time increasing their own material prosperity by their savings, and they are directly helping their government by lending it the money with which it can buy the necessary supplies and command the necessary services to make our fighting forces stronger and more effective in the field; and this means an earlier victory for American arms.

The great difficulty is to impress this lesson of economy upon the American people. It will require widespread propaganda and constant effort. With this in view, it was my privilege to suggest to the congress the raising of \$2,000,000,000 by the sale of war savings stamps and thrift stamps, so that the American people would have the opportunity, as well as the direct en-

couragement, to economize and save money by putting within their reach the opportunity of lending their savings, in such small amounts even as 25 cents, to their own government.

We have therefore organized a war-savings campaign upon a wide scale and shall bring to the attention of every man, woman, and child in the country the privilege now offered to them of saving themselves and serving their country by depositing their savings with the government of the United States upon the safest security in the world. The government will accept these savings and issue its direct obligations for them in the form of war-savings stamps and thrift stamps.

Direct Incentive to Save
These stamps are not issued by the government as an investment for the rich. They are intended for people of small means primarily. They are intended to bring within the reach of everyone in the United States the opportunity of investing in the obligations of the United States government upon terms unusually advantageous to the investor and to encourage every one to save his money and lend it to the government.

The plan offers the most direct incentive to economize and save ever offered to the people of the country. When the government makes it possible for everyone to know that by saving twenty-five cents, which otherwise would have been wasted, he can invest that twenty-five cents in a government obligation, it is a definite objective to which each one's economy may be directed. In other words, it is possible to transmute one's economies into a specific obligation of the government, and each one who saves is able to know that his economy is producing a concrete result advantageous to himself, of benefit to his government, and a direct contribution to the winning of the war.

I look upon the war-savings campaign which the department has now inaugurated as promising the most wholesome benefits to the American people, and producing fundamental conditions that will be of immense help in financing, as well as in successfully prosecuting, the war.

Big Savings for Liberty Bonds
Interlocked with the question of "small savings" which can be invested in war-savings stamps at interest is the question of "large savings" which can be invested in Liberty bonds at interest. The men and women of large and moderate means owe a greater duty, because they have a larger margin of income, to cut off self-indulgences, to deny themselves needless and needless luxuries, to make sacrifices of comforts, pleasures, and conveniences that will effect genuine economies and set an example to the Nation. Every dollar saved represents actual supplies saved and made available for heroic soldiers and suffering civilians in Europe and America.

It is easy to visualize the course of a dollar saved from waste and invested in government bonds. First, it goes to the government as a loan for the war; second, it is expended by the government for food, clothing, and ammunition which go directly to a gallant soldier or sailor, whose fighting strength is kept up by the food, whose body is kept warm by the clothing, and whose enemy is hit by the ammunition. It has not been expended in the purchase of needless food and clothing for the man at home, and is, therefore, released for the use of the soldier; it is saved wealth to the man at home and can be loaned to his government at interest, with resulting benefit to himself and to his government.

America's Resources Abundant
We must realize that the success of the war is vital to the success of the Nation; that it underlies every activity. It is a sacred duty of every citizen, and it should be regarded as a glorious privilege by every patriot to uphold the government's credit with the same kind of self-sacrifice and nobility of soul that our gallant sons exhibit when they die for us on the battlefields of Europe. It is as imperative to sustain the government's credit as it is to sustain our armies, because our armies can not be sustained unless the government's credit is always above reproach.

The courage and resources of the Nation are so abundant that America's success in the war is beyond question.

WAR COUNCIL AND CONGRESS DRAWN CLOSER BY MEETINGS

Confidential Conference Between War Department Heads and Senate Committee On Military Affairs Is Held

SIMILAR MEETING WITH HOUSE MEMBERS TODAY

Plan Is To Draw Legislative and Bureau Representatives Closer Together With Full Understandings On War Progress

WASHINGTON, March 15.—(Associated Press)—Real cooperation and a better understanding between the war department and the congressional committees on military affairs is expected to be brought about by frequent conferences between them, the first of which was held yesterday when department heads of the war department and the senate committee on military affairs met together. There will be a similar meeting with the house committee today.

At yesterday's meeting the status of military preparations was talked over with the utmost frankness but under the seal of implicit confidence and there was perfect freedom of expression. Following the meeting expressions of satisfaction on the results were heard from legislators and bureau members alike.

The design of these conferences is to prevent further misunderstandings between the members of the house and the senate and the department of war in its various branches. It is recognized that in the past they have been too far apart and on the part of the war department it is a recognition that the legislators, at least the members of the committees on military affairs are entitled to a degree of confidence they have not previously enjoyed and will have a tendency to give them the information required for the proper framing of legislation without the necessity for entering upon such investigations as that which was conducted by the senate committee.

These conferences will naturally be held behind closed doors for otherwise it would be impossible to give answers to questions with the freedom which is essential to the success of the meetings.

HOSPITAL SHIP IS AGAIN MADE TARGET

British Ship Is Hit But Limpes Into Port

LONDON, England, March 14.—(Associated Press)—Once more a British hospital ship has been deliberately attacked by a Hun submarine. The hospital ship Guildford Castle has made port in a damaged condition. She was struck by a torpedo in Bristol Channel, but reached port. She had many wounded and sick aboard.

The first torpedo struck her in the bow, and the submarine then fired another, which missed. The Guildford Castle was formerly in the South American trade and is owned by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co. She was of 3236 tons and was built in Glasgow by Barclay, Curle & Co.

DAUGHTER OF FORMER PRESIDENT MARRIES

WASHINGTON, March 15.—(Associated Press)—Esther Cleveland, daughter of former President Grover Cleveland was yesterday married to Captain Rossmont of the Cold Stream guards,